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A DREAM.

Last night I dreamed that, by a flood
Of rushing waters near a wood,
I stood, where oft before I stood,
In manhood and in youth:
I noted well each joyous face
That once I knew of the old race,
All hid me welcome to that place
Of friendship and of truth.
I noted well the meadows' sheen,
And plant, and flower, and evergreen,
Fairer far than I had seen
In any alien land.
The rising sun then, as of old,
Rolled up night's curtain, fold on fold,
Disclosing fields of green and gold,
And mountains bold and grand.
Again, in view of the fairy hill,
When labor ceased, and all was still,
When not a sound but a purling rill,
I heard along the dale—
I gladly trod the hallowed ground,
And traced the cairn, path and mound—
Where erst had homage often found
Some chieftain of the Gael.
I pressed once more the velvet plain—
I hailed the welcome summer rain—
My joy I could not well restrain,
My heart became so full.
I heard the ring-dove's cooing call,
And the feathered songsters, one and all,
I revelled in my cottage hall—
For grief had found a will.
My father took his wonted seat,
His faithful hound lay at his feet,
And friends and kinsmen came to greet
The exile to his home.
The clansmen sent the bowl around,
And music lent its grateful sound,
I felt that I a home had found,
And that I crossed the foam.
Nor was the festive board long spread,
When a voice, I thought I knew, had said:
"Never more the landlord's dread—
Hark! your country's call."
No longer crave for foreign bread;
Avenge your kinsmen, robbed and dead—
We'll raise the "Green above the Red,"
Or in the conflict fall.
I looked around and saw the chief;
His voice was clear, and his charge was brief,
To banish spoiler, thug and thief,
The time was near 'twould seem:
He held aloft a battle brand,
The sun-burnt sunset of the land,
I sprang to grasp his open hand—
And started from the dream.

RIEL, the half-breed, who was the chief instigator of the insurrection in Manitoba in 1869-70, has been elected a member of the Dominion Parliament of that district.

A new comet has been visible for several nights at the Royal Observatory. It is described as most brilliant, with a tail of extraordinary splendor.

The oldest journal in the world is published at Pekin; it is printed on a large piece of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same character, and in the same kind of stuff as 1,000 years ago.

SAVANNAH, Georgia, has a dry goods clerk that has been horse-whipped by seven different women. He claims to be the much-sought individual alluded to in Scripture: "And seven women shall take hold of one man."

THREE FOURTHS of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact that most of them want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness.

"Did you hit him plump in the centre?" asked a dying Omaha man of his son who had just come in from a desperate street fight. "Yes," was the reply. "Then I die happy," and a calm grip of pleasure froze upon his face.

IRISH NEWS.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin "Irishman" says:—The conference will be opened in, no doubt, a solemn manner as will benefit the occasion. It will be very largely attended, and the various looks of the Irish nation will be directed towards the results of the coming deliberations. A large number of delegates have arrived in Dublin, among them several members of Parliament. All preparations are nearly completed in order to commence the work of the day appointed, Thursday Nov. 18th, and we earnestly hope that patriotism will prevail over vanity and selfishness.

There will be no platform or distinction at the meeting. Every person who takes part in the Conference will be on terms of perfect equality. There is no official programme of resolutions. The Conference is, in the widest sense, perfectly free and open.

The correspondents of the New York daily papers have made arrangements for telegraphing an extensive summary of each day's proceedings. Reporters will be present from nearly all the daily papers published in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE MEMBER FOR DUBLIN ON HOME RULE.

Mr. Pim, M. P. Dublin, has written a letter declining to attend the conference to carry into practical effect a federal arrangement with England. He refers to his pamphlet published two years ago, pointing out the evils of the present system of government, and adds that further consideration has strengthened his conviction that the proposed remedy of federalism would only enact still greater evils. No doubt the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is unable to give time for the proper consideration of Irish questions; and if Government rejects a general proposal, they are bound to attempt at least a safer and better remedy.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

One out of sixty-four processes, brought by parties residing at the North Lotts against the Midland Railway Company for injury alleged to be done to their houses by the flow of water from the Spencer Dock, was heard by the Recorder. After the examination of several witnesses, and before the close of the defendant's case, his lordship expressed an opinion favorable to the Company, and, under these circumstances, the plaintiff took a dismissal on the merits. An appeal will be taken immediately, the other cases to abide the results.

THE OLD STORY—A DRAVE IRISH OFFICER IN THE SERVICE OF THE ENGLISH KENNY.

The Dublin Freeman says:—Our valued old friend, Major Luke O'Connor, V. C., of the 23rd Fusiliers, has once more proved himself worthy of bearing the steel that he has already so frequently distinguished himself in the use of in so many lands. It appears his regiment is under orders for the Gold Coast, and the promotion, with liberty to remain in England, if he thought fit, on the grounds of ill health. He has bravely declined the promotion, as well as the privilege of remaining in England, and he will proceed with his battalion on foreign service, having been reported fit for duty by a medical board. This determination will not surprise his friends, and there can be no doubt but that his presence with the regiment on the African coast will be most valuable to the expedition; nor will he be rejected from Major O'Connor's presence in Ashantee land than Sir Garnet Wolseley, who well knows the value of such men.

KILKENNY HOME RULE MEETING.

The Dublin Freeman of Nov 15 says:—A Home Rule meeting was called for Tuesday, and it took place under most favorable circumstances. The weather was very good, and the attendance was large, but all these advantages were lost, nay, worse, they were made instruments of most serious mischief. With Home Rule was mixed up the Education and Land questions.

When this course was first adopted we deprecated it, and warned the people against the evils it would engender. Our alarms were unheeded, and both Cork and Kilkenny have reason to be ashamed of the injury they have done every one of the subjects so heterogeneously huddled together. The Kilkenny meeting was beyond all doubt an education meeting under the more attractive "Home Rule" cry. The Rev. Chairman, Father Kelly, addressed himself almost entirely to that question, having merely glanced at the other subjects for appearance sake. But the row which followed when the Rev. Mr. Kelly was moved to the chair defies description.

Mr. Bryan, M. P. for the county, thought himself entitled to preside, and the rival claims were not disposed of until all parties met on the platform. The scene of uproar and confusion we do not care to touch. It would be a painful theme, but it is to be hoped the London journalist will enjoy. We expect to hear of many jokes and sarcasms about the "Kilkenny Cate," to none of which there will be any retort. Mr. Bryan was not allowed to speak. Sir John Gray would not venture—no one could be heard on the Kilkenny platform. We cannot see upon what solid ground this unfortunate demonstration could be called a Home Rule meeting. It was got up by the Tenant League, promoted by Mr. Kennedy and other gentlemen, no one of whom is a Home Ruler within the Association. We hope at the Conference a resolution will be passed preventing Home Rule from being mixed up with other questions.

DEMONSTRATION IN LIMERICK.

The Nationalists of Limerick gave a public reception to Mr. John Daly of Cork, who was invited to attend the Amnesty meeting at Maryborough, and who carried with him the Nationalist's banner. A green silk flag with golden sunburst and bullion tassels and fringe. Over 1,500 persons assembled at the terminus with four bands (Trades, Foresters, Bohemian, and Sarsfield). He was cheered loudly, and a procession was formed, which passed through the principal streets, headed by the flag. On arrival at Bank Place, Mr. Daly appeared at one of the windows of the Young Men's Reading Room, and addressed the assemblage. The bands continued to play for some time, after which the assemblage quietly dispersed.

ENGLISH LAW—EVICTED IN MATH.

Mr. Nicholson on Tuesday evicted the last of his tenantry on his Tienoghan estate. The sheriff of the county, with his bailiffs, and an escort of 100 constabulary, with one company of the 9th Regiment, now quartered at Trillick on Thursday morning, in command of H. Kirwan, Esq., county inspector, and George McCarthy, Esq., R. M. On arrival at the scene of eviction the parish priest asked the lord of the soil to allow the tenant a week to auction his effects, but this request the landlord refused. The tenant, however, gave up peaceable possession, but will seek compensation under the Land Act.

GALWAY AS A PORT OF CALL.

The "Galway Express" says: It appears there are good grounds for stating that the line of steamers lately started in America is about to make Galway a port of call, provided the directors can find the accommodation necessary, but the Inman line is now bestirring itself, and has become energetic in a similar project. Mr. Inman and the manager of the line were here during the early part of last week, making the necessary inquiries regarding the bay, the accommodation of the harbor, the depth of the cill, the rise and fall of the tide, &c.—the answers to all of which seemed to meet their views.

The managers of the Inman and American Steamship Company have entered into negotiations with Sir Ralph Ouseck and the directors of the Midland Railway, relative to terms for the transit of goods, &c., and it appears the directors have offered to both the most liberal terms. Between the two companies, then, we are morally certain of one, and there is a strong probability and every likelihood of both lines calling here. The Midland Company have offered to construct a graving dock here of sufficient capacity to contain Transatlantic steamers, in the event of this place being made a port of call. As might be expected from the chairman and directors of the Midland Railway, they have assured the directors of both lines that they may calculate upon the willing co-operation of the company in every way; and from what we know of the obliging disposition of the manager, Mr. Ward, and the officials under him, we think that everything in their power will be done to secure the advantages of Transatlantic communication with Galway.

According to the latest returns of the Belfast labor report, it appears that in the linen trade the roughers, employed by the Millford Spinning Company, and the Messrs. Ewart's Mills, have struck for wages; they want four pence a day more than what they have, and shorter hours. In consequence of this strike, the hucksters and machine boys are idle, and unless there is a settlement soon come to a great many more mill-workers will be thrown out of work. All the building trades are well employed. Carpenters and bricklayers are busy. The construction of a new tank at the gas-works, and the works of the Tramway Company are employing a large number of laborers, and causing this branch of labor to be somewhat scarce. The tailors are bristling, they were some weeks back, but not yet fully employed. The foundries are all busy. Farm laborers in Ulster are not so well paid as was represented some time ago by the "Belfast News-Letter."

SUICIDE BY A LANDSTWARD IN CORK.

A landsteward named Blake, residing on the property of Mr. Lyons, Charleville, county Cork, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He almost severed his head from his neck. His wife had died recently, and he had been in great grief.

SURRENDERED ARMS UNDER THE PEACE PRESERVATION ACT.

About 300 arms of various kinds and patterns—some of them ancient and curious—were received in the Military store at Bunsillican, under escort of constabulary, from the proclaimed barony of Loughlinisholin, County Londonderry.

A meeting of the Catholic Bishops was to have been held in each of the provinces of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, the first week in November, in order to select those lay gentlemen in each, who, with the Bishops, will form the Council of the Catholic University, whose first meeting was to be held on the 2d of December.

The Guardians of the New Union have decided that none of their medical officers connected with either the workhouse or the dispensary districts shall, in future, receive a less salary than \$125 per annum.

It was stated at the last Visitation held in Kildare, that ten Protestant clergymen had either emigrated to England or left for other dioceses.

EASTERN NEWS.

THE SURRENDER OF THE "VIRGINIUS" DECIDED UPON.

It has been definitely decided upon that the "Virginus" will be delivered into the hands of our naval forces, at some one of our ports not yet agreed upon. Information received Thursday states that the Spanish Government have taken the precaution to place the "Virginus" under the protection of the guns of Spanish gunboats.

Seven masked men boarded the Italian brig "Mattano," lying off the Battery at New York at 2 A. M. on Sunday, and robbed the Captain's wife of her jewelry and some money concealed in the cabin. Captain Cannatur resisted, and was shot and seriously injured. The mate was bound and gagged, and one of the men held the steward while the others secured the jewels and money. One of the thieves has been arrested.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

A Washington special to the "Tribune" says the President has made up his mind with reference to the Chief Justice-ship, and will send to the Senate either to-day or to-morrow the name of Attorney-General Williams, of Oregon, for confirmation to that high office. No doubt General Bristow of Kentucky or Edward Pierpont will succeed Williams as Attorney-General. The President called upon Williams on Sunday, but the latter says the subject of Chief Justiceship was not mentioned.

THE BACK-PAY LAW TO BE REPEALED.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House was called to-day especially for the purpose of considering the course to be pursued on the subject of back-pay and increased compensation. After a full discussion, in which a variety of views was expressed, a resolution was adopted declaring that the bill increasing the salaries of Congressmen should be repealed; but no action should be taken with reference to the pay of the President, Vice-President, Cabinet and judges of the Supreme Court.

ELECTION FIGHT IN ALABAMA.

At the Municipal election for Mayor, at Montgomery, a fight occurred between whites and blacks. Two of the latter were killed and four others wounded. The affair caused a perfect stampede at the polls. By the aid of a sufficient body of police it subsided. Faber (Rep.) was elected Mayor.

TWEED IN STRIPED UNIFORM AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

After being taken to Blackwell's Island, Tweed was asked the usual questions by the Recording Clerk, to whom he answered that he was aged 62; occupation, statesman; no religion; but as his family were Protestants, he was entered as a Protestant. He was taken to a bath, his head shaved and beard taken off, and then he was arrayed in the full striped uniform. He had two letters from New York city physicians, recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but after examination by the Penitentiary physicians he was remanded to a common cell, like the other felons. The jacket given him to wear is known at the Penitentiary as "Jockey jacket." His son stayed by him till he was led away to his cell, when he and a few friends and reporters left the island.

THE PRIZE KING—HOGAN'S REPLY TO ALLEN'S CHALLENGE.

Ben Hogan replies to Tom Allen's card, saying that as soon as his health improves, he will fight him or anybody else, from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Secretary Belknap, in his report says, the Commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report upon a system of irrigation in San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, in California, met and organized in San Francisco in May, and proceeded at once to examine the valleys in question, and the streams emptying into them; at the end of June they had made a satisfactory progress. They are still engaged in the collection of information to enable them to render a full report upon the subject of their investigations.

MARE ISLAND MATTERS.

Alexy Von Schmidt, the eminent engineer, has been appointed Consulting Engineer by Secretary Robertson for the construction of the new stone basin at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Senator Sargent has laid before the Secretary of the Navy the facts in regard to the attempt of the proprietor of the ferry between Vallejo and Mare Island to prevent the passage of workmen in their own boats. The Secretary admits no rights to ferry owners to impede the free passage to and from Mare Island, over navigable waters to the Government works, and unless the matter is soon adjusted, and this extraordinary claim is abandoned, the Government will put on its own ferry boat. It now pays a stipulated sum to the Ferry Company for the transportation of officers.

THE SURVEYOR-GENERALSHIP OF CALIFORNIA.

James T. Stratton, of Oakland, will probably be appointed United States Surveyor-General for California. Von Schmidt is understood to prefer the appointment of Consulting Engineer at Mare Island.

HARD TIMES IN ALABAMA.

According to a Southern paper, that says: "Some consumers of the new colored church at Opelika, and extracted therefrom a \$1 bill."

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

PARADE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS IN SALT LAKE.

The Thirteenth Infantry, from Camp Douglas, nearly five hundred strong, on the occasion of receiving their regimental colors from Fort Steele, marched through Salt Lake City on last Monday—the first display made here since the time when General O'Connor paraded from across the Jordan in defiance of the orders of Brigham Young.

OIL AND COAL—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Mr. Merritt Love, living at Sargent's station, about six miles from Gilroy, has noticed the surface of the Pajaro river, which flows by his house, covered with an oily substance, and upon a subsequent inspection discovered an oil spring in the river near its banks. It is thought that this spring will yield about three or four barrels per day. Coal discoveries have also been made. Near the head of the Tres Pinos, a fine vein of coal was found some time ago, and the ledge has been traced thirty miles or more to a point on the Southern Pacific Railroad, known as the Sand Pit. This vein was tapped a short time ago, and the ledge found to be five feet thick, and of good quality. Some three miles below this place, on the ranch of Dr. McDougall, work has been progressing for some time on a coal mine, also lately discovered. This coal is of excellent quality, the ledge is well defined and with unmistakable signs of large deposits.

SAN JOSE FARMERS' CLUB.

Mr. Erickson, of this Club, offers a premium for the best farmer's books kept during the coming year. The Club discussed the question "What can we do to induce the rising generation to become industrious and useful citizens." One favored the paying children regular wages, and another the formation of trade schools.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

The judgment of the Fifteenth District Court in the case of Marshall Martin, convicted of the murder of Valentine Fisher, having been affirmed by the Supreme Court, the prisoner was sentenced on the 28th of Nov. by Judge Dwinelle, at Martinez, to be hanged on the 23d of January.

ANOTHER STAGE ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, about nine o'clock, the stage running between Visalia and the Tulare Railroad depot was stopped by masked highwaymen about one mile from that city, in the same spot where it was robbed six weeks since. The officers were at once notified, and started in pursuit, and one man, supposed to be the ringleader was arrested about thirty miles from the scene of robbery, having in his possession coin which was recognized as having come from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box. The stage driver recognizes him, also, as the party who stopped the stage six weeks ago.

UNPLEASANTNESS IN ELEANOR.

A disgraceful street fight took place at Eleanora on last Sunday night about eight o'clock between a party of Germans and Irishmen. Both parties were much the worse for bad whiskey. Many blows were exchanged, which resulted in no serious injury to any of the participants, as no deadly weapons were used. The fight was again renewed at about eleven o'clock which resulted the same.

BRIGHAM'S SEVENTEENTH WIFE OFF FOR THE EAST.

Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's seventeenth wife, left on Friday for the East on her mission against polygamy. She departed several days before the time stated, her friends having reason to believe that efforts would be made to prevent the fulfillment of her intentions. She will speak in New York and Washington.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of this State, reported to the United States District Attorney to-day that he had seized, together with the contents, the brewery of Henry and Christian Becker, at Mayfield, Santa Clara county, by reason of the proprietors "evading and attempting to evade the tax on fermented liquors." The milky brews came in town the other day to give bonds.

MORE INCENDIARIES AT GILROY.

At six o'clock on Sunday morning a large barn situated on Montgomery street, in the southern part of Gilroy, and owned by Thomas Bea, was destroyed by fire. The entire contents consisting of two coaches, two horses, and about five or six thousand pounds of tobacco, were consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about \$6,000. A reward of \$3,000 has been offered by the citizens for the arrest of the incendiaries. Mayor Howard also offers a reward of \$500.

WHEAT FOR EUROPE.

The ships "Gungler," for Cork, and "Santa Rosa," for Queenstown, crossed the bar, from Portland, on the 27th, the former with 17,000 and the latter with 18,000 centals of wheat.

At Alta City, last night the house of Madame Annie E. Miller was destroyed by fire. In the smoldering ruins the remains of two human bodies were discovered, believed to be those of Madame Miller and Captain Matt Hart, a well-known Union soldier. It is supposed that Hart, who lived with the woman, had a quarrel with and killed her, set fire to the house and then killed himself.

MAGNUS THE GREAT.

FROM THE IRISH BROOKS' "RELIGIOUS OF IRISH POETRY."
(Continued from our last number.)

Faint.
"Fierce will the valiant Fenit fight,
"And thin will be their host,
"Before our Bran shall, in their sight,
"Perform thy haughty boast;
"And Finn will swell green Erin's wave
"With Lochlin's blood of pride,
"Before his spouse shall be thy slave,
"And leave his faithful side."

Magnus.
"Now by that generous hand of thine,
"O Fergus! hear me swear,
"Though bright your Finian glories shine,
"And scarce you learn to dare;
"O Bran shall soon the dark-brown deer
"O'er Lochlin's hills pursue;
"O soon this arm shall teach you fear,
"And your vain pride subdue."

Faint.
"Though strong that valiant arm you deem,
"Whose might so loud you boast;
"And high those martial troops esteem,
"Whose numbers hide our coast;

"Yet, never with thy haughty will,
"Shall Erin's chief comply;
"Nor ever deem, O Lochlin's hills,
"Before our Bran shall fly."

Mild Fergus then, his errand done,
Return'd with wrothed grace;
His mind, like the unchanging sun,
Still beaming in his face.
Before bright Honor's generous chief,
His noble sire, he goes;
And thus unfolds, in accents brief,
The message of his foes.

"Why should I, from the valiant ear,
"The words of death withhold;
"Since to the heart that knows no fear
"All tidings may be told.

"Fierce Magnus bids thee instant yield,
"And take the granted hour;
"Or soon the dire contested field
"Shall make thee feel his power."

"Fleet-bounding Bran, his deer to chase,
"And prove his mightier arm;
"And thy soft love, his halls to grace,
"And his fierce soul to charm:

"These are his proud, his stern demands,
"O'er soon, from shore to shore,
"His spear shall desolate thy lands,
"And fast thy fields with gore."

Finn.
"From me shall my soft love be torn,
"A stranger's hall to grace;
"O my feet Bran away be borne,
"A stranger's deer to chase—

"Oh! first shall cease this vital breath,
"And useless be this blade;
"And low in earth, and cold in death,
"This arm be powerless laid!

"O Gaul! shall these redoubt bands
"Stand cold and silent by;
"And hear such insolent demands,
"And not to vengeance fly!

"Shall we not chide you venturing host,
"With route and death away,
"And make them rue their haughty boast,
"And rue this fatal day?"

An American's Opinion on Irish Rents.

The Cancer that is Eating Out the Vitals of Ireland.

[From Mr. Medill's Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]

Rent, universal rent, is the cancer that eats out the vitals of Ireland. Before the famine year, the rents paid by 1,000,000 of farmers aggregated \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Six hundred thousand farmers now pay an aggregate of nearly \$90,000,000, and the townspeople pay \$10,000,000 more—making \$100,000,000 a year drained out of this island and spent in Great Britain. The improved modes in farming the greater crops, the high price of cattle and sheep, have not injured the benefit of the cultivators of the soil, but to the landlords. Everything that has added to the profits of farming provoked the levying of higher rents. Taxes are not oppressively high; no extravagance is indulged in by the people, who live simple, frugal lives, and work hard and continually, but still make little or no headway. To my eyes, the cause of the poverty is obvious.

IT IS THE RENT

That crushes the heart of the Irish farmer and keeps his family in rags. No matter how hard he and they labor, or how carefully they rear their stock and cultivate their little fields, nor how much they pinch and economize, and deny themselves the decencies and necessities of life, they rarely have a shilling left when the rent is paid. If any farmers, by better method of cultivation and drainage, so increase their crops and cattle as to make a little money, it is quickly perceived by the landlords or their hawk-eyed agents, and up goes the rent sufficiently to absorb the surplus earnings in the future. Thus what the neighbors call "good luck" is a synonym for "higher rent."

THE FARMERS OF ILLINOIS

Complain bitterly, and justly too, of onerous railroad charges for carrying their products to market, and, to redress their grievances, have banded themselves into secret societies called granges, and organized a new political party. But the oppression of the railroads is not a feasible to that of landlordism in Ireland.

If the farmers in Ireland owned their lands, and were thereby rent free, they would be happy and contented, and esteem themselves independent and rich, although railway charges are as high in Ireland as in Illinois. Suppose the State of Illinois was owned in fee simple by 2,000 or 3,000 persons, who spent their lives in idleness and dissipation in New York, Boston, and the watering places, and whose title to the land was acquired by confiscation from the forefathers of the present occupants of the country; and that the rents exacted were precisely the utmost sum the land would yield by any kind of farming or forcing, leaving the cultivators of the soil to subsist, as best they could, on roots, porridge, skim milk and salt—how would they like it?

HOW LONG WOULD THEY STAND IT?

How loyal would they be to a government which supported the schemes for its conquest, and collected the rent for them at the point of the sword? This is literally the condition of Ireland to-day, and has been for more than two centuries, since the acts of confiscation took effect. Is it remarkable that a majority of the people are wretchedly poor, discontented, and plotting or thinking of rebellion evermore? It is true that Parliament of late years has repealed many cruel and savage enactments, leveled at the Catholic portion of the people. But these ameliorations were chiefly sentimental, or surface-relief; but from the crushing burden of the rent-roll not an ounce has been lifted from their bent backs, nor is it proposed to relieve them of one penny.

Knowing, from the Irishmen in America, something of the feeling of hostility, that exists toward the landlords who grind them down, and the government which supports the landlords in their oppression, I was somewhat surprised at first to observe the perfect quiet, good order, and peace that exists in all parts of the island. But, looking a little closer, the cause became visible. In every city, town, village, and railroad station, I saw groups of armed policemen—all large, powerful, athletic fellows.

THIS FORCE NUMBERS 30,000

Carefully picked and drilled men, with headquarters in Dublin. At every sub-station throughout the island there is a telegraph office. These stations are stockades, or forts, supplied with plenty of arms and ammunition. The railroad system connects most of them with the capital, where a large reserve body of the police are quartered and kept for special service, to be sent by express train in companies or squads, to any part of the country, on telegraphic summons. This force of 30,000 men are forever on the watch for the first symptoms of disturbance or insubordination among the people, and ready to pounce on it. All the sea-port towns of any size or consequence have garrisons of "red coats" lodged in strongly-built and armed forts, so located as to command the town and harbor; and in the harbor itself will always be found one or more war vessels quietly riding at anchor. But these are not all the precautions for preserving peace. The inhabitants have been universally disarmed. No man is allowed to have a rifle or any other arm in his possession, except by taking out a license and paying a large annual sum therefor. The man and his gun are then registered and watched.

By these means Ireland is kept quiet, and the collection of the rent is regularly enforced; for, after all, it is the collection of \$400,000,000 of rent that requires and causes the presence of these strong forces and the disarming of the people. If the farmers of Ireland owned the land they cultivate, and were free of rent, the State Constabulary might safely be discharged, the soldiery marched off to some other country, and the gunboats and iron-clads laid up in ordinary to rot or rust.

The Unhealthiness of Ireland in the Early Part of the Year.

The official returns of the Irish Register-General for the first quarter of the year have only just been published, having been held over for the purpose of striking the averages on the population as fixed by the census of 1871. The returns are more valuable and interesting than they used to be, inasmuch as comparative calculations have been made as to the proportion of deaths from each disease in the four Provinces of Ireland. The most noteworthy fact which these comparisons have elicited is, that the number of deaths in the first quarter of the year suffered severely from the inroads of zymotic disease. Out of 159 smallpox deaths in all Ireland, Munster had 104. Of 491 deaths from measles, the same province contributed 357. From all epidemic diseases, Munster suffered 1,334 deaths out of 3,126 which occurred in all Ireland, and its ratio of deaths from this cause was as high as 90.4 per 100,000 against a ratio in other provinces of about 40 per 100,000.

The death-rate of Ireland for the first quarter of 1873 appears to have been considerably higher than usual. The ratio was 23.2 per 1,000, against 20.° for the same quarter of the previous three years. This increase was owing, in some respect, to the severity of epidemic disease in Munster, the death rate of which province was as high as 27.1, while that of Connaught was only 18.6.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Bishop of Limerick on Education.

On the 7th of November, addressing the clergy of the diocese of Limerick at the annual conference, the Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Catholic Bishop of Limerick dwelt at some length on the question of education. He said that recent legislation plainly showed them that the people of Ireland had but little to expect from either of the parties which constituted the English House of Commons, and that public events were rapidly tending to show that it was to Irishmen legislating for Ireland, that Irishmen should look for those remedial measures so much needed for the country. His lordship urged on the clergy the necessity of sustaining by their individual exertions the resolutions just adopted by the Catholic Hierarchy.

The Tomb of Wolfe Tone.

A rumor was prevalent in Naas on the 26th ult. that some evil-disposed person had broken the slab erected over the grave of Theobald Wolfe Tone, in the adjacent churchyard of Bodensdown. In the evening a considerable number of persons from Celbridge, Naas, Newbridge, Clane, and surrounding districts, assembled at the graveyard for the purpose of seeing the amount of damage done, when it was found that only a small "chip" had been broken from the under part of the slab; and all separated quietly. A subscription is being raised for the purpose of having an ornamental railing placed round the monument to prevent parties removing chips from the stone, which are carried away by them as mementoes.

A good advertisement in a widely-circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business early and late; who accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at her breakfast table; who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people every morning, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

A girl of the season comments thus on Mormonism: "How absurd, four or five wives to one man when the fact is, each woman in these times ought to have four or five husbands. It would take about that number to support me decently."

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. M. TONER & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON,
LARD, ETC., ETC.

No. 20, Occidental Market, (Butter street side), San Francisco.
Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-4f

NERVE!

Empire Hotel,
311 and 313 PACIFIC STREET,
BET. BATTERY AND SANMATE, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE BATHS.
P. BEIRNE, Proprietor. apl9-4f

NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE.
No. 321 Pacific Street,
Corner of Sansome. SAN FRANCISCO.

This House is a fire-proof building, newly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons. Board and Lodging per week, from \$5 to \$6. DOHERTY & BIRMINGHAM, Proprietors. apl9-4f

MANHATTAN HOUSE
705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, \$4 50.
Board, per Day, 75c.
Good accommodations for Families.
N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORRY, Proprietor. jyl4-4f

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL.
227 & 229 Second Street, San Francisco.

This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best of the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.
Board per week, \$3 50.
Six Meal Tickets for, 1 00.
Board and Lodging per Week, 4 00.
Single Rooms, with Board, per week, 4 50.
CHAS. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor. apl9-4f

CENTRAL HOTEL.
514 and 516 Sansome St., near Broadway,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Superior accommodations for families. All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
Board and Lodging per week, \$5 00.
Board per week, 4 00.
Ladies' Gentlemen, 25c.
Lodgings per Night, 25c and 50c.
The Central Hotel will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the house free of charge.

MICHAEL FARRELL, Proprietor. my24-4f

P. J. McMahon,
HOME AGAIN AT THE...

RUSS HOUSE SALOON
MONTGOMERY STREET. my10-4f

P. F. Brady,
LA GRANDE EXCHANGE,

610 MARKET STREET.
And No. 11 Post Street. (Opposite Masonic Temple),
SAN FRANCISCO.

The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained. my17-4f

Dr. J. B. Pinchard's
APPARATUS AND COMPOUND,

FOR the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Fever and Heart Diseases, and all Diseases of the Respiratory Organs. Patented December 14, 1872. Office, southeast corner Market and Second. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m. 2 to 4 p.m. and 6 to 7 p.m. References given. je35-4f

John Ward,
Roofing & Asphaltum Worker,

S. W. corner THIRD and STEVENSON sts.
Warranted from six to seven years. All orders executed with the utmost dispatch. aug21-4f

JOHN McCLURE,
Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 382 BOWERY, NEW YORK CITY.
Printing, Engraving and Book-binding. Blank Books, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals. aug20-4f

THIRD ST. EXCHANGE,
No. 101 THIRD ST. (S. E. cor. of Mission.)
aug21-4f

JOHN GOONEY,
Bottler of Porter and Ale,

417 POWELL ST., (Between Sutter and Post Sts.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

Cider in Bottle and on Draft, Tennant's Ale, Blood, Wolfe & Co's. Dublin Stout.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. [my31-4f]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots and Shoes!

GRAND REOPENING!

...OF...
M. WALSH,

No. 27 Third Street.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the late fire, I was compelled to suspend my business for three weeks, to rent and enlarge my store, and get up a large and well selected stock, which I will sell twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any store in the city. Also several hundred pairs of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, slightly damaged by water, will sell for 50 cents on the dollar.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND GET THE BARGAINS, AT

M. Walsh's
NO. 27 THIRD STREET.
Bet. Market and Mission, Jessie and Stevenson. [aug21-4f]

United Workingmen's
San Francisco
CO-OPERATIVE

The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above.

UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE
BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-4f

STEPHEN THOMAS,
PRIZE

BOOT MAKER,

LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.
Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 142 Fourth Street, San Francisco.

Syracuse Boot & Shoe Store.
Stephen Finnegan,

No. 904 MARKET and S. ELLIS STS.
Dealer in and Manufacturer of Ladies' Gents' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Slippers at the lowest prices. A kind of custom work done with neatness and dispatch. THIS STORE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. aug21-4f

JESSE SELLERS,
THOMAS KING
SELLERS & KING.

Boot and Shoe Store,
No. 19 Third Street, Cor.
Stevenson, San Francisco.

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies' Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand, at lowest prices. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. jyl4-4f

John Ledy,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,
120 FOURTH ST., (corner of Minna.)

Men's Boots from \$2 50 to \$4 00
Men's Boots (best quality) from 3 00 to 8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots, from 1 50 to 3 50
Ladies' Gaiters, from 1 00 to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters, from 75 to 1 50
Misses' Balmorals, from 1 00 to 2 25
Children's French "Bals", from 1 25 to 1 50
Children's French Goat, from 1 00 to 1 75

ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. jyl4-4f

M. F. Walsh,
Fashionable
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

905 1/2 Market Street, (corner of Fifth.)
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. Orders and repairing promptly attended to. jyl9-4f

Hugh O'Connor,
504 MARKET STREET,
Importer of

PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.
Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing fronts and sole leather kept on hand. jyl9-4f

Thomas Healy,
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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

677 Mission Street, (near Third.)
Repairing neatly done. jyl9-4f

DENIS WHELAN,
BOOT MAKER,

STEVENSON ST., (two doors from Third st.)
Opposite P. J. TANLAN'S.

Fashionable Boots Made at the Lowest Prices. Repairing neatly done and satisfaction guaranteed. [je35-4f]

10,000 Men Wanted!
To buy Boots and Shoes of M. H. O'CONNOR, salesman with M. WALSH, 27 Third street.

SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make \$12 50 per day, \$75 per week
AN ENTIRELY NEW

Sewing Machine

FOR DOMESTIC USE,
With the New Patent

Button Hole Worker,

Patented June 27, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AND MARITIME INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, SELF-THREADING, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guide. Operates by Wheel and on a Table, Light Running, Smooth and noiseless. Like all other good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch, (fast and strongest stitch known) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made of steel by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL INVENTION, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Folsom, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine. "Class A." "One." (war rated for five years by special certificate), with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including SELF-THREADING NEEDLE, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of \$1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER.
One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and Extra Inducements to MAKE and FEMALE Agents, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. COURTNEY RIVERS given to smart agents FREE. Agents' complete outfit furnished without any EXTRA CHARGE. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Thrashers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmer's Journal, New York.*

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COR. GREENWICH & CORTLANDT STREETS, N. Y.
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Sanders' Dancing Academy,
New Montgomery Street.

APPLY DAILY FROM NINE O'CLOCK A. M. till FIVE P. M.
SELECT PRACTICE PARTIES on Tuesday and Saturday evenings at eight o'clock. apl2-4f

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS.

[ESTABLISHED, 1857.]
Alfred Barrett,
JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,

No. 13 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of California Jewelry and Diamond Work, made and repaired. jyl5-4f

Wm. H. T. Clark,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

Silver Plater and Gilder.
No. 31 THIRD ST., (near Market), SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Plated Ware Repaired, and Old Silver Whittened and Finished to look equal to new. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive prompt attention. jyl5-4f

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WOOD delivered by cord or half cord. Coke shipped to any part of the State at Gas House prices. All orders will receive prompt attention. jyl9-4f

STORM.
A. J. SHERADER.

Storm & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WOOD AND COAL.
Orders Office—No. 222 Montgomery street, near California. Yard and Mill, 3777 Street, near foot of Third San Francisco. ty16-4f

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
519 MISSION STREET,
Between First and Second. SAN FRANCISCO

Board and Lodging per week, \$4 50
Board and Lodging per Day, 1 00
Single Meals, 25c
Lodging per Night, 25c and 50c
Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor. my24-4f

THE MAHON HOUSE
San Rafael.

THIS CHARMING AND PLEASANT Summer Resort for Families is now open and ready to receive visitors. Elegantly furnished. my10-4f

M. O'CONNOR & J. JULIAN, Proprietors.
GARLAND'S VEGETABLE COUGH DROPS are now acknowledged to be the best remedy known for all Croup and Lung Complaints. Physicians and all that have ever used them recommend them.

BY FRANK THORPE PORTER, ESQ., A. M.
(Chapter Second Continued.)

M'Kenna had a cousin who resided in Skinner-row (now Christ-church place), Dublin. With him he was on terms of the closest friendship and confidence. Each frequented the house of the other with the most unreserved intimacy. The cousin was an extensive printer and bookseller. At the period to which this narrative refers he was the prime Irish radical, and a noted agitator. He was a sergeant of the Dublin Volunteers. He had known the wretched Loneragan during the peaceful and comparatively innocent days that were spent as a school assistant, pitied the miserable fate of the culprit, and sympathized in the grief and solitude of the worthy man, whose friendship still sought to console and banish despair from the spirit that was soon to pass away. In the year before the execution of M'Kenna remained with him, condemned as long as the regulations of the "Old Prison" permitted; he then betook himself to his cousin's house, where he purposed to remain

[To be continued.]

that, as a company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C. Field and Staff
Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. O. Bateman, Lieuten-

C. J. COLLINS.
EATER.
NO. 321 MONTGOMERY STREET, NEAR
California Street, under the L. O. O. F. Hall.
Masonic, Army and Navy Goods a Speciality. j4-t

1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:

paired and reglased by J. O'NEILL, Optician
407 Third street, near Harrison. Jy-1

OPPOSITION TO SACRAMENTO.

COR. BUSH AND KEARNY STREETS.
mh29-1f

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it is a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and beliefs; it would thus picture the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep over; it would give them the soil of Ireland to live on; it would give them the world; the soil of Ireland to live on; more millions than stars here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.
"Who is able enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom?"
JOHN MITCHELL.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A NATIONAL PRESS.

Since the first printing press was brought from Flanders by Caxton, and by its diffusive power gradually made to supplant the old monastic manuscript, this art, or, as we call it today the press, has been year by year gathering force and extending influence, till it has acquired the proud position of the most powerful organ, the most dreaded exponent of the popular voice, in every civilized country. This is the first of the many avenues which an oppressive government tries to control, the first of the myriad mouths it attempts to gag. All the coercive powers of irresponsible might, and of distorted law are brought to bear in a despotic country against a fearless and independent press. Still the voice that cannot be silenced thunders through the breadth of the land, still the whisper that none can arrest steals unbidden to the eaves of the poor and the palaces of Kings. Still, like the labors of the coral insect hidden in the depths of the ocean, the unseen toil in some remote nook, builds up, little by little, freedom in the minds, if not in the institutions of a nation.

What a pity that like all vast powers such influence as this is frequently abused; that there is always to be found a venal, time-serving press, willing to truckle to the powers that be for considerations of gain or safety, and wholly oblivious of, or perhaps exultant at the mischief they may work in the popular mind. In England such papers as these are, from their number and influence in certain circles especially dangerous; though from the sudden and violent changes in expression and opinion to which, from their very nature they are liable, they will be always received with a degree of distrust by any honest and reflecting mind. But it is with the National press, as opposed to the governmental and ministerial organs, that our concern now especially lies.

When a country, from any reason, deems it either impossible or inexpedient to cope with an enemy or oppressor, when circumstances compel the sword to remain for a time sheathed, it is always possible among an educated race and age to fall back on a scarcely less effective weapon—the pen. The heroic struggles of Poland and Switzerland against the tremendous pressure they endured from outside forces, were conducted without this solace and advantage, and it is to the interest and admiration excited by the dying struggles of a free nation they owe the fact that they did not fall in their last efforts for freedom—"Unwept, unhonored, and unsung." Ireland at the present day enjoys in a notable degree the benefits of a fearless and enlightened press; at home bold, almost to rashness in the consciousness of truth and honesty of purpose, notwithstanding the censorship the British government sees fit to exercise, while here, in free America it should be still more outspoken, on Irish affairs, enjoying as it does that freedom of thought and action for which our native land is still striving.

Briefly and in general terms we have enumerated a few of the benefits which an unshackled and conscientious press can confer on a country, but it behoves us more closely to examine the requirements of that land in which we are all most interested. For many of Ireland's people are disposed to sink into that apathy which arises from hope too long deferred, too many are allowing the night of oppression to bury their senses in a slumber from which the dawn of liberty will scarce arouse them. This should not be. Let the national press whisper comfort from Belfast to Cork, from Dublin to Galway. Let it feed the glorious aspirations of those whose confidence in Ireland's destiny has never paled, let it fan the flickering hope of the faint-hearted, let it appeal to the fancy of the despondent, let the throb of the engines in the printing room be emblematic of the beating heart of the patriotic, and send the warm blood of liberty coursing at each pulsation through the entire land. Let it contradict the reiterated lies of the ministerial organs, and not only contradict them, but address itself to the easy task of disproving them. Let it expose the fallacies of their absurd and hackneyed generalities. Let it lift the curtain which that venal press draws over the future of Ireland and show the glowing picture to her sorrowing sons. Let this be its motto, and not only its motto but rule of action, "Do well and fear not."

We have received from our distinguished friend, James J. Green, the Biennial Report of the Controller of the State of California, for the fiscal year terminating June 30th, 1873. The report contains the usual valuable and entertaining statistics, and is worthy of an examination by all who are interested in the growth of the State.

REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.

Among the most striking changes produced by the march of intellect and civilization we notice the irresponsible despotisms, which disfigured the by-gone governments of the world, going down one by one, or changing gradually to such restricted forms of monarchy as are likely, at no distant day, to yield to the sovereignty of the people. France took the lead in the movement nearly a century ago, and forced the line of tyranny which had repressed her internal power for ages to succumb to the might of a popular necessity. While we feel all the shuddering horror with which the words "French Revolution" have long been intimately connected, while we must deprecate the lavish outpouring of blood that stains the annals of that period, we must remember in that 1789 the world had not advanced to the consciousness of liberty as a necessary and to be established fact, that the people were writhing and smarting under the unresisted despotism of centuries, and that the system was then so firmly established, and deeply rooted throughout the country, as to demand an almost indiscriminating exercise of force to eradicate it. The struggle itself formed a notable innovation, for in all the factions by which France had been hitherto torn, from the Fronde down, the permanent overthrow of the monarchy had never been a motive cause. It prepared people's mind for the reception of liberty, it taught them to discuss a popular government as an attainable end, but few, save fanatics, at the time thought it could last. It was not to be expected that a movement, which had its birth among such violent throes, could possess much inherent vitality. Commencing in bloodshed and anarchy it closed in war, and had its destiny determined by a master-mind. But the seeds of liberty had been scattered through the land. They showed themselves at intervals during the earlier part of this century, and though repeatedly suppressed, have at length matured in our own day to a plentiful and enduring crop. We have now the spectacle of one of the chief nations of modern Europe enjoying an independent Republic of its own choosing. We have reason to hope that at length it is established on a basis that will not be easily shaken. We have seen the recent attempt to foist a stale and effete monarchy on the people ridiculously quashed, and we see the country, despite its recent reverses, displaying an energy and vitality in enterprise and capital such as its palmist days of victory never hitherto called forth. Is not all this a notable encouragement to existing Republics, and a powerful incentive to all who aspire to the privileges of self-government?

But France is not the only nation which is carrying forward the banner of Independence. The dissensions which have so long racked Spain have at length culminated in the overthrow of the tottering throne, and haughty hidalgos of Castile are compelled to acquiesce in the government of the people; and the towering genius of Castelar, in spite of the distracted state of the country, will ere long, we may reasonably hope, unite the conflicting elements into a peaceful and harmonious whole. This infant Republic has had an unusually large number of difficulties to contend with, and it is with grave doubts that we regard the position it may be compelled to assume by the complications arising out of the unwarrantable conduct of its subordinates in Cuba. Still great reliance may be placed on the fact that a Republic is not now a new institution. Men have had practical experience of the benefits accruing from such a form of government, and the whole world is prepared to discuss dispassionately the comparative advantages of popular power. Even in semi-barbarous countries the heaven of democracy is slowly working, and in the Shah of Persia's recent visit to Europe we recognize the first effort of the people of Cyrus to emerge from the despotism that has bound their independence and crippled their advancement for over two thousand years. Although the habitual conservatism of the English people will always prevent the horrors of the Louvre from being reenacted, in even milder form, at Buckingham Palace, the profligacy and universal unpopularity of the heir apparent bid fair to bar his succession to the throne, and to overthrow for ever at Queen Victoria's death, the monarchical government of Great Britain. But in view of this occurrence, eventually certain, and probably not distant, we would earnestly caution our fellow countrymen to be very wary of accepting any political change in England as a benefit to Ireland. There could be no advantage to us in a revolution which would only change our masters. In England's first revolutionary effort, when she approached as near a republic as the spirit of the age would admit of, was the yoke of Ireland lighter than before? Was it not rather pressed more hardly, and riveted more closely by the iron discipline of Cromwell? We have nothing to hope for from England, we have every thing to hope for in ourselves. We are entitled, as fully and fairly as any nation on earth, to self-government and political independence, on geographical, physical and social grounds. We would be glad to see a Republic in England, but merely as we would rejoice to see an improvement in a neighbor's condition. What we look to with a paramount interest, what we are aiming for and are determined to have, is a government of our own. We do not wish to be England's pensioners for Republican benefits, we do not wish to have liberty doled out to us scantily, or altogether withheld at the will of an arrogant foreigner. We are willing that England should manage her own affairs; when we see her taking a step in the right direction we can even forget old grudges, and be christian enough to bid her "God speed," but for ourselves we are determined to have what we feel to be our right, liberty without stint or prejudice.

AN ENGLISH HALLUCINATION.

We have been informed, on the authority of a leading English periodical, that a Californian gentleman has represented the people of this State as ready to hail with rejoicing the intervention of British power to sever our connection with the United States government. Though such an occurrence is so utterly improbable as to put it virtually beyond the bounds of serious discussion we are induced by the shamelessness of the misrepresentation, or the wilfulness of the falsehood (to speak more plainly), to give it a passing notice. Laying aside the obvious fact that our natural well being, our political power, our dearest social, and most important foreign interests are indissolubly wrapped up in the integrity of the National Government, and our own intimate connection with it, we must confess, that England would be the very last nation to whom we would look for such assistance in effecting a separation, even if we were so disposed. We are sufficiently acquainted with history to draw a moral from the effects produced in Ireland by the unfortunate invitation of Dermot Mac Morrough some centuries ago, and we have no desire for history to repeat itself in our case. From our exertions and aspirations in behalf of oppressed Ireland no parallel can be drawn; the Irish are physically and morally a different race from the English, and require a different government. Ireland has a well-defined geographical position and has possessed an independent and civilized population for ages. California, since it has been held by Caucasians, has had neither the desire nor the typographical requisites for an independent government. It is as if it were to be proposed to erect Yorkshire into a State apart from England. And if California aspired to a separate government, why not Nevada and other neighboring States? But California has never so aspired. The entire scheme may be characterized as one of the many dangerous romances (to use no harsher term) which have emanated from a similar source.

The President's Message.

President Grant's message for the current year has been received in Congress. His comments on the state of the country are unexpectedly favorable, considering that we are still smarting under the effects of the recent panic. He remarks with satisfaction our favorable relations with foreign powers, and seems to regard the Cuban imbroglio as a very simple question of statesmanship, and a difficulty which we will eventually tide over with ease. He presents his views with regard to the allocation of the money paid by England in satisfaction of the Alabama claims, proposing that the sum should go towards the discharge of the National debt, which should be thrown into a five per cent. bond for the benefit of the sufferers. He then proceeds to recommend to Congress the consideration and discharge of various other alien claims, and after considering the various speculations and companies of the country, as affected by the panic, and critically analyzing our prospects of specie resumption, closes with a recommendation of general amnesty for the few who are still suffering disabilities from the recent war.

Fighting Fire with Fire.

The meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Tuesday was a scene for the renewal of the disgraceful conduct of certain members of that body. If Mr. Scannell is the choice of the electors for chief engineer, as was shown at the last election, we do not see what purpose can be served by the boisterous opposition of Mr. Whitney's friends, especially as Mr. Scannell's acknowledged suitability for the post is not likely to be altered by any ungentlemanly demonstrations of those who profess, for interested motives, to think otherwise. We trust that a speedy stop will be put to such scenes, which we unhesitatingly stigmatize as directed by a spirit in a certain party, which is at once childish and disgraceful—to use no harsher terms.

ARREST OF WHITNEY.

Meantime the friends of Chief Scannell have taken measures to bring matters to a crisis. A complaint of misdemeanor was made against Whitney, and a warrant for his arrest issued under Section 75 of the Penal Code. Whitney was arrested on the warrant and gave bail in \$250 to appear before Judge Landerback and answer the complaint. The bond of Mr. Shipe, the Secretary of the new Board, for \$10,000 has been approved by the County Judge and Auditor. Mayor Otis desired until to-day to consider the propriety of approval before affixing his signature.

"Overland Monthly" for December.

The issue for the present month of the above magazine contains the usual attractive assortment of literature. We notice two contributions from the pen of Mr. Avery, and we learn with pleasure that the next volume is to appear under the auspices of that gentleman—an additional recommendation to a periodical already extremely popular. The programme of contributors for the ensuing year promises to fully sustain the reputation the "Overland" has already acquired.

To Our Country Patrons.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

TERENCE BELLEW McMANUS.

A LECTURE

Patriot, Orator, and Soldier.

General Thomas Francis Meagher,
Delivered at Irving Hall, New York, on
April, 10th, 1861.

In our last number we gave a short synopsis of [Father Sheehy's] lecture on "THE MEN OF '48," in which he alluded to the gross and outrageous conduct of certain individuals in this community, who jumped the property of McManus immediately after his death and are still holding it through the influence of their wealth, and preventing the lawful heirs, Miss Isabella McManus, the only sister and surviving relative of the deceased patriot from obtaining the possession of her brother's property. We should here mention that the entire proceeds of the Rev. Father Sheehy's lecture have been handed over to the McMANUS TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, who will also have the splendid oil painting of McManus, which was on exhibition at Platt's Hall, on the evening of the lecture, drawn for on January the 1st next at Irish Confederation Hall, and the entire proceeds from the sale of tickets and lecture given to Miss McManus to aid her in defraying the legal expenses of the suit against the wealthy LAND GRABBERS, who are a disgrace to the country that gave them birth and the religion they profess (?). In the course of Father Sheehy's address he read some extracts from a LECTURE delivered in New York, by that gifted patriot orator GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, on the LIFE OF TERENCE BELLEW McMANUS. It was a living co-patriot and fellow-exile who could not return to his native land, speaking of a lately deceased brother in the holy cause of Fatherland, who could not return, if alive, but whose remains the patriotic Irishmen of California sent to his native soil to be there honored and interred.

At the request of several subscribers we give in this weeks issue a portion of that celebrated lecture delivered by General T. F. Meagher, which we copy from the New York Phoenix, of April, 20th, 1861, and shall give the conclusion in our next number.

THE LECTURE.

When the burst of cheering which greeted the appearance of Mr. Meagher had subsided he said:

The young Irishmen who, in 1848, ventured to question the authority of Daniel O'Connell, insisting that the cause of Ireland, as it was declared and understood in 1843, should not be compromised an instant, nor one iota, to facilitate in Ireland the administration of the English Whigs, or that of any other English party, clique, family, or faction whatsoever—and who, in 1848, having come to the conclusion that an armed movement was the only movement which could secure the triumph of that cause, took to the hillside, and invoked the military spirit of their race—these young Irishmen have had, by this time, an equal measure of praise and censure, and, equally administered a superfluity of both. One great feature, however, of their political association has seldom, if ever, been referred to; and yet it is one which, I do not hesitate to say, powerfully increased whatever strength they derived from their own truthfulness, or the consonance of their views and principles with the traditions, the impulses, and the great national endowments of the country. Personally and privately, intimately and thoroughly, they were friends—cordial and glowing friends—from first to last. One or two estrangements, it is true, occurred at the commencement of 1848, and these have not been since repaired. But, speaking of the Young Ireland party as a whole—for it is to this party I have reference, and I use the popular designation which my political associates were known by, though they were not one of them who did not shrink from the designation, as it implied something less than the broad nationality it was their constant aim and fervid labor to cultivate—speaking of the Young Ireland party as a whole, it is not exaggerative to say that it was a compact affiliation of young hearts and intellects which, having no rival interests, but a fund of social resources, and many genial memories and pursuits in common, were not susceptible of those jealousies and intrigues which, sooner or later, accomplish the overthrow of parties that have nothing but political ties to give them solidity and force. As a general rule, few will deny that political parties are the deadliest conspiracies against which truthfulness, friendship, the freedom and natural nobility of intellect, all that constitutes a promising and efficient manhood, have to contend. The few who will deny this are those who have benefited most by these conspiracies, growing plump and sleek on the spoils of office, to the seizure of which the mightiest organizations, here and elsewhere, those that construct the broadest platforms and flaunt the whitest banners—seem practically to confine their delicate ambition. For the Young Ireland party I proudly claim an exemption from the rule which, more or less, identifies every political association past and present, and those especially of one own and immediate day, with political instability, social insincerities, intellectual depravity, and the wholesome repudiation, in public transactions, of moral obligations. Especially do I claim this exemption, on the ground already alleged that the young Irishmen composing it were true to one another—were strongly attached to one another—sympathized in one another's labors, difficulties, reverses or good fortune—had no sentiments or designs which they did not freely interchange in the freest moments of social intercourse—welcomed each other to the fireside and family-circle, as trusted brothers alone are welcomed—never felt so joyous, so light of heart, so buoyant in mind, so strong, so free, so favored as in the society of each other. The happiness of one was the happiness of all—the sorrow of one was the sorrow of all—the honor of one was the honor of all.

Outraged in one case it was outraged in the case of all, and each and all were prompt to resent the outrage. Had you seen them, gentlemen, in the excited assemblies of the people, when they first spoke out, braving the ridicule, the sarcasm, the concentrated popularity, and, in that popularity, the crushing power of the most dominant politician that lived in any age or country—had you seen them, when, in the

council-room, they laid their plans, quietly and resolutely, unaided and isolated almost to follow up the blow they had struck, against a delusive and wasteful agitation which, to the demilement of the national character, and the emasculation of its military spirit, and kept the land for years in vulgar turmoil. Had you seen them, day after day, devoting themselves to the study and acquisition of whatever, in the way of history, science, art, poetry, statistics, oratory, best served to illustrate the cause and claims of Ireland, and justify them before the world, doing all this in the face of angry prejudices, under a continuous muttering of slander and maledictions, without a shilling of compensation, to the exhaustion of their private means, and the loss of many pleasures and distinctions which, for men of their age, temperament, and social position, it would not have been wonderful nor unworthy of them to covet. Had you seen them when, relaxing themselves for a few hours from these labors, they flung themselves into the country with all the heartiness and buoyancy of lads let loose from school—took up the cloudy hills, along the track of some beautiful dark stream, or to the cliffs, against which the waves and sea-birds never cease to war and skirmish, or to some darkened pile, standing on the crest of a green slope, and, even in their play, defending the old graves our fathers had all of them to shelter; had you seen them at such times and such scenes, marked, as you could not fail to do, the frank integrity and thorough confidence that glowed amongst them—the familiarity that flashed from face to face, and blended their ranks into one fresh burst of sunshine you would have said, gentlemen, that I did not, in speaking as I have done, in the least idealize the relations that existed between the members of the Young Ireland party. That the existence of these relations was owing to a more generous and lofty nature than that which the public men of other times and countries, forming political parties, have been or now happen to be endowed, I shall not, of course, presume so far, in my partiality for the Young Ireland party, as to assert. Had they had a less inspiring and elevating cause, they might, indeed, have been less partial, less devoted to one another. Had they had a treasury, municipal or national, to contend for and empty—the deposits to distribute amongst themselves and their subordinates, and a pile of supplemental plunder to sweep in when the original was exhausted—they might have been, perhaps, just as sincere, just as scheming, just as treacherous, just ready to accommodate themselves to the exigencies or succumb to the temptations of the hour, just as ready to trip one another up and stab one another in the back, just as ready to play the Artful Dodger, the false friend, the fawning hypocrite, the bully or the assassin, as other men have been, and still are, who have no other aim in public life but to eat, drink, wear gold chains and ermine, do the stately and build tenement houses or suburban villas, luxuriate, marry, and be merry at the public expense. Fortunately, however, they had a cause which held out to them nothing but hardships, insults, dangers, the vengeance of a remorseless power, death by the halberd or the sword, banishment and imprisonment, and, in espousing it, they lifted themselves high above the snares and trammels of public life, kept their young hands clean, and their young hearts fresh, breathed nothing but the pure air through which their hopes and visions had descended, filled their eyes with nothing but the absorbing glory of a transfigured nation. The beauty, the goodness, the grandeur of the cause, to the consummation of which they pledged themselves, repaid them for their devotion to it and whatever pains and penalties it brought, imparting to them as it did, that consciousness of acting honestly, generously and bravely, which, in itself, corrects every tendency, whilst it repels every invitation to do otherwise.

Accepting, then, in full faith, the assurance I have given you that the Young Ireland party was bound together by ties of the strongest friendship, and that this friendship has not, even to this hour, lost any of its ardent intensity and fire, you will easily conceive the intensity and feelings with which I this night relate to you, now that he lies deep on the shores of the Pacific, the life of Terence Bellew McManus—one of the truest, one of the most generous, one of the most active, one of the most loving and lovable of that party.

In the spring of 1848, William Smith O'Brien having been imprisoned by the House of Commons for refusing to attend on any committee which did not concern the interests of Ireland, a deputation was instructed by the Eighty-two Club to proceed to London and present him with an address, expressive of the sympathy and concurrence of that body. This club—of which little, I believe, is known in America—was established in 1845, with the view of bringing together, in a social way, the leading nationalists of Ireland. The members were to assemble in Dublin, and hold a public banquet on each of the more illustrious anniversaries of the nation. The first banquet was held on the anniversary of the mustering of the Volunteers at Dungannon, in 1781, and in affirmation of the principles of liberty and national right which were then and there asserted. The second was held on the anniversary of the Declaration of Irish Rights in the parliament of 1782. The third took place in the commemoration of the famous convention of which that revolutionary nobleman, the Bishop of Derry, wearing an Earl's coronet as well as a mitre, presided.

The encouragement of Irish art, Irish manufactures, Irish music, Irish industrial enterprises, Irish literature—the revivification of all the grand old names and memories of the island—the concentration, for national purposes, of the wit, eloquence, and genius lying dormant and dispersed throughout the country, and the propagation of a thoroughly national spirit amongst the educated classes, whose tendencies were more English than Irish, from the fact that all the rewards of cultivated and aspiring intellect were in the hands of Englishmen—these were the principal objects which the originators of the Eighty-two Club had in view when they established it. The more thoroughly to stimulate a national spirit—a spirit such as that which emboldened and gave liberty and grandeur to the island in 1782—the members of the Eighty-two Club were required to wear at the banquets, and whenever they appeared officially in public, a uniform of green and gold. It was a suggestive and exciting uniform. Whenever it flashed before the eyes of the people, the history of centuries flew open to their view, and Ireland, a nation, once again armed and arrayed as a young and brilliant power, dazzled their vision, and flooded their hearts with rapture. Thomas Davis, who one of the principal originators of the Club, and who despised anything as a every day like display which led to no practical result, knew well how thrillingly such a uniform would appeal to the military spirit and feelings of the people, the elevation it would give the public mind, and the hopes it would inspire.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MAYOR ARVON succeeds Charles MacDermot as Park Commissioner.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

DESPAIR NOT.

Think of the past—do not despair,
Nor fill with useless sighs the air;
But grasp the flag with steady will,
And firm as rock upon a hill.
Read ye the lesson taught of old
By those who now lie dark and cold,
The gallant hearts who lost the crown,
Yet never bowed the spirit down.

They saw the dawn of a new day,
The deadly havoc tempests made;
But love shone pure, and faith was bright,
The twin-stars of their clouded night.
Again they fought the tyrant mass,
Yet conquerors, for they left behind
The trophies of a country's mind.

Despair not! bison forth this scroll
Upon the country's bannered roll:
The righteous cause can never bend
Until it conquers in the end.
What though the chieftains all are gone!
A line of chiefs still cometh on
To send the cry from sea to sea—
We must be free!—we must be free!

SPIRIT OF THE IRISH PRESS.

IRELAND THEN AND NOW.

In ancient times, before "The harp that once
through Tara's Hall the soul of music shed,"
hung mute on Tara's wall, the land was held "A
sacred trust as common property for the food
of the people," and, so far as that is concerned,
the proverb, "Every one has a right to do what
he likes with his own," came under the extreme
penalty of the law. In those good old days of
Ireland's freedom human victims were not
banned; the short-horns were not idolized; the
vermin of the earth did not claim priority to
the law's protection; honest industry was no
crime; no premium was set on idleness; no
outlandish titles decorated doled asses; the
gentry were not mere cloth-shop ornaments;
the labors of the husbandman were not barred
by laws prohibiting the disturbance of game;
the searing of the finny tribe by your shadow
on a sunny day was not a more heinous crime
than the breaking of a peasant's head; emigra-
tion had no place in the Irish lexicon; and, for
all the free-born inhabitants knew of the word
poverty, it might be a chief of one of the Tou-
arik tribes. Universal prosperity wrapped the
land in its sunny beams, and "all went merry
as a marriage bell." The industrial resources
of the country were being developed, and all
found labor and bread. But this happy state of
things was not to continue. Now we feel the
joyous sentiments which gladdened our hearts
while pondering over the period of our country's
freedom give way to sad and gloomy reflec-
tions, as if to fit us to depict the period of
our persecution. The Saxons came, and with
them came a change, and many a change, and
change after change for the worse. Under their
regime the existing state of things had been
reversed. Though the Irish apostles taught
that Christ forbade His religion to be propa-
gated by brute force, the Saxon lawgivers held,
and still hold, religion null and void unless
pointed in effect by Parson Bayonet, shaped out
by Dean Sword, and thundered from the mouth of
the Right Rev. the Almighty Bishop Cannon.
Such are the meek and mild apostles, at all times
and places, employed to propagate the Saxon
doctrine, whose reception has always been pre-
pared for by the benediction of artificial famine.
Under the Saxon regime came a host of land
jobbers, a curious medley of all nations and
characters, who, with accipitrine avidity,
pounced upon and usurped the property of the
natives, drove such of the rightful owners as
had the assurance to question their right to
wholesale pillage, to "hell or Connaught," or
hung their bodies as high in the air to bleach as
the tallest native oak would deign to hold them;
made the remainder their serfs; imposed rack-
rents on them, which have year after year in-
creased by large percentages to meet the rapid
growth of pampered luxury, till, compared with
the unfortunate serfs of these our own days, the
Israelites in their bondage had mercy. Under
the fostering care of this strange medley of
characters, sprang up as strange a medley of
words, viz.:—Workhouse, Extermination, Rack-
rents, Coercion, Piteous, Pillory, Espionage,
Bribery, Corruption, etc., etc.,—words with
which we have from time to time been, alas!
made too conversant, but which had never de-
filed the purity of the language of our freedom.
Our wealthy and almost inexhaustible mines
are jealously guarded by foreign misrule, that
we may purchase dear from strangers. Fishes
of every kind roll in mountains unmolested to
our shores, while we purchase inferior value
from the market-tables of our rulers. Saxon
ingenuity has been kept in a state of contin-
uous distortion by the invention of fresh modes
of persecution for the purpose of stamping out
the Irish and extinguishing their undying love
of Fatherland with little or no effect. The
grouse cackles from the bogs, and the fens, and
the mountain tops—"Husbandman, stay thy
work; know you not that, though you and yours
may starve of hunger and perish of cold, Act of
Parliament has it decreed that cultivation shall
not limit my range, nor the digging of fuel
endanger the rearing of my brood. Though we
are both owned by one master, I am destined
for a high and holier purpose than you; 'tis the
pursuit of me—the only labor he knows or cares
to know—that prevents his joints being cor-
roded with the result of idleness, and my relics
are deposited in the shrine of his god—the gulf
of his stomach." The bullock bellow from the
fertile plains—"Stand off, loathsome serf, your

profane feet shall not desecrate my verdant
food, nor shall your degraded ploughshare nor
your slavish spade deprive me of it. British
Parliament affords British protection to British
kindred. Their battles being now fought, they
have no earthly use of you, so they have sent
me hither to exterminate you, and have armed
me with the statutes of the law, so that you,
Irish vermin, may not dispute my rights." The
unreclaimed land being declared sacred to
grouse and the reclaimed to the bullock, the
peasant has his choice of two alternatives—
either to take refuge in the workhouse, (which,
of all choices in the world, is the most repul-
sive to the Irish nature), or ply with axe the
tall pines of the Far West, and make himself a
home where British laws cannot exterminate
him, nor the grouse dispute his right, and where
his race are not vermin. This latter choice his
enterprising nature impels him to accept. Con-
sequently, we have, day after day, week after
week, year after year, been compelled to witness
the sad spectacle of seeing the flower, the
youth, the manhood, the very life's blood, the
soul of our nation flying, not by tens, nor by
hundreds, but by thousands and tens of thou-
sands from our shores, to seek under the laws
of Western Freedom, that protection and means
of livelihood which here at home have been
denied them and given to the brute creation.
But it is consoling to know that in the Republic
of the West a powerful element has sprung up,
respectable and respected, wielding a mighty
influence, and numbering in its ranks more than
14,000,000 patriotic Irish hearts, burning with
love for the Old Land, and panting for the
moment of its freedom; and if signs be indica-
tive of events, that moment is not far in the
distance.—*Tipperary Advocate.*

WORKINGMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

It has often been told the working classes that
they were the indirect enemies of their own in-
terests in aiding the return to Parliament of
members belonging to the aristocratic circles.
There seems to be a growing disposition on the
part of the children of toil to examine more
closely than heretofore into the truth of this
saying. They find, after all their shouting,
rioting and fighting for names, that the privi-
leges they were accustomed to are yearly dimi-
nishing, while the grievances they complain of
are steadily increasing. In no instance are
they treated on equal terms with their employ-
ers in the Legislature. Should they break
through the terms of their engagements the law
says that they may be sent to prison six months
without the option of a fine. But if the master
finds it his interest to violate the contract, all
he has to do is to pay the stipulated wages and
the costs of the proceedings. In all other mat-
ters, the law is equally partial and unjust where
the interests of the poor clash with those of the
rich.

Under these circumstances, the working
classes, by the advice of their friends and lead-
ers, are bethinking themselves of making an
effort to send to the House of Commons a few
members of their own order to represent their
wants and wishes. They consider, and not
without reason, that no one could be expected
to watch over their interests with such fidelity
as a person of their own standing, paid by them
for doing their work. Should they persevere
in this resolve, a considerable change will be
made in the aspect of our representative assem-
blies in a few years; for it is not to be supposed
that the laborers will be satisfied with a repre-
sentation in the House of Commons while the
Boards of Guardians and Corporations are
closed against them. They will, when once
properly roused and instructed, in their
strength, force their way wherever their privi-
leges are in peril of being sacrificed to those of
their fleecers.

The Labor Movement in England is making
great strides in the right direction. Already
many candidates, whose hands are familiar with
the implements of industry, and whose wits
have been sharpened in the school of adversity,
are selected for the sweet voice of the popular
constituencies; and there is abundant evidence
of the determination of their friends to secure
their election. In Ireland, too, the farmers are,
to a cheering extent, up and doing. One
or two who have whistled at the plough will,
unquestionably, dignify the profession as legis-
lators, as soon as the General Election carries
the opportunity to the anxious electors. Other
orders of industry in Ireland will, no
doubt, find means of doing their duty to their
own institutions; and thus will the old perverted
order of things yield constitutionally to the re-
quirements of an advanced state of political
intelligence.—*Connaught Ranger.*

ABSENTEEISM.

Absenteeism is, no doubt, a great evil, even in
its pecuniary aspects; but these must be supple-
mented by industrial, social, and political con-
siderations, if we would rightly comprehend
the importance of the question. The two great
sources of political strength and material and
moral progress are, excluding religion, property
and education, which, in fact, may practically
be regarded as synonymous. From both these
the Catholic people were excluded; their estates
were confiscated, and education was denied
them. Under these circumstances, the absten-
teeism of a large proportion of the upper classes,
alien though they are in race and creed, entails
evils worse than pecuniary. Confiscation, con-
quest, and ascendancy are constantly associated
in the mind of the tenant with the alien and
absentee proprietor, so that the first conditions
of a sound social life and a healthy political
system are wanting on such estates. Hence
Lord Chesterfield, who was Viceroy in 1645,
declared, in denouncing the evils of this system,
that "Ireland was governed by the deputies of
deputies," as the chief peers, planters, and un-
der-takers who had obtained grants of estates
from the Crown were absentees, and committed
their management to agents, often attorneys,
who trampled on the rights of the tenants. It
is only by considering the question of absten-

teeism in the several relations just indicated
that its baleful effects can be understood. It is,
to a great extent, the cause of the still backward
state of agriculture, and is a fertile source of
that antagonism of race and creed and that po-
litical instability and disturbance which retard
the moral and material progress of the country.
—*Tablet.*

ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

"History does not present a more striking instance
of the indomitable energy with which a great people
mounts every obstacle that impedes its progress, than
we witnessed in the vast and interrupted growth of
English power and property, though neighbored by
conquered Irish misery and oppressed with the bur-
den of Irish discontent. This desperate condition of
one of the main elements of our empire has never-
theless seldom ceased to distract the councils, obscure the
glory, and impair the strength of England; nor has its
baleful influence been at any time more marked, or more
deeply felt than now. Irish poverty threatens to dis-
organize our finances. Irish turbulence disturbs our
security. Irish misery overflows our highways and our
cities. The disease which consumes one great exten-
sity of our dominions, more or less infects the whole
social frame."—*Examiner.*

The English journal, in the article from
which we quote, attempts to conceal from itself
the real origin of the evils which it complains.
A variety of subordinate causes have been at
work to reduce Ireland to her present lamentable
condition; but the leading factor in her history
and her present misery has been the unceasing
struggle of England to govern her as a con-
quered State. This has been her "fons et origo
malorum"—the well-spring and cause of all her
ills. From the first conquest to the so-called Reformation she was delivered up to
lawless violence and ferocious plunder; and
the Reformation her distinctions of lan-
guage, of custom, of race, have been embittered
by religious dissensions. It is idle to speculate,
by the "Examiner," seems disposed to do, on
what the different issues might have been if
the Reformation had succeeded in this country.
It is enough for us to know that England after-
wards ruled her unhappy Irish subjects, not
only as a conquered, but as an inferior race.
The results of this policy have been long ap-
parent. The mass of our people, placed by
English rule beyond the pale of English rights
and English sympathies, yearn for Home Rule,
and human rights, and national independence.
The "Examiner" says:—"Their long and un-
availing struggle against unrelenting destiny
filled them with despair, and with despair, in
the prostration of every manly energy, came
irresolution, indolence, and 'recklessness.'"
The English journalist, viewing the state of
Ireland from an English stand-point is candid
in his appreciation of causes, but woefully mis-
taken in his estimate of effects. Though there
has been misgovernment there is neither des-
pair nor irresolution; the philosophy that bides
its time may be interpreted into indolence, and
of the recklessness, a different sample to that
in the mind's eye of the London editor may be
exhibited when the deliberate sense of wrong
that treasures up its hatred grasps at its oppor-
tunity. It would be safer and wiser for the
"Examiner" to trace "the desperate condition
of one of the main elements of the empire" to
its proper origin than by the help of shallow
doctrines insist on the late to him by whom
Celtic and Saxon alike were made.

It was not alone the helpless and ignorant
masses of our people that suffered from the
despotism of England. The evils of
despotism react fatally on their authors and
administrators. The "English garrison in
Ireland," looking to violence for its sole reliable
support, grew reckless, selfish; callous to the
sufferings, and indifferent to the wants of the
wretched dependents. Injustice brings hap-
piness to no man. The property of the
English party was in no respect advanced by
the misery they inflicted on others; amid the
contortions of the people and their rulers,
misery spread to every class, industry languished,
the country's resources lay neglected; the
hopes and energies of the people expired. These
great national misfortunes were still further
increased by the policy of pretence, professing
to give to Ireland an extension of the privileges
of the "Constitution" enjoyed in England. To
a people on whose rights they have trampled,
and whose spirit they sought to crush, they
gave the mockery of their "forms" of Govern-
ment. But why recapitulate facts known to
every Irishman? Simply because there are
daily new accessions to the ranks of readers and
thinkers who must be informed of the past in
order to learn the duties of the future—
must take to heart the fact that well indeed
would it have been for Ireland if, instead of
having her ears tickled and comforted so long
with specious and empty principles of British
equality and that sort of stuff, tyranny, open
and advised, had been persevered in. It would,
long ere this, have aroused the chivalry of the
Irish character to the assertion of Home Rule
in its truest significance. But this was not the
policy of England. Even now she tries to cor-
rupt by her promises what she has degraded by
her oppression.

There is much to forbid despair notwithstanding
this "desperate condition" described by the
English Whig organ. At home, there is an or-
ganization which—as a means to an end—we
accept with hope and sustain in trust;
abroad, notably in America, there is sympathy,
and something more; and the very violence of
the crisis in which we are plunged may itself
contribute to work out our redemption. The
English people have ere now been taught the
results of misgovernment in their dearest and
most important possessions. Irish landlords
have been made to feel that they cannot pro-
mote their own interests by neglecting the
interests of their dependents; Irish
priests are exhibiting a recognition of the
fact that their legitimate place is in the van of
national effort—and the Irish people at home
and abroad are beginning to realize a better
sense of the results of distrust and division in
their own ranks. These are advantages; and
if they do not lead to a brighter future it will
be because the lesson taught by long experience
of the opportunities afforded by pressing
calamities, shall once again be insanely neglected.

From these premises we may draw some
practical inferences shortly.—*Dublin Irishman.*

THE SHEPHERD'S CHIEF MOURNER.—Donald
MacDonald, who had been a shepherd for some
years with Mr. Sutherland at Tannachy, near
Fochabers, died lately, and left a faithful col-
lie, which appears to have been devotedly attached
to his master. When Donald was lying in his
coffin, the faithful dog was observed to stand up
and place his paws on the edge of the coffin.
He gazed for a considerable time on the face of
his deceased owner, as if taking a final farewell,
and singular to say, he accompanied the funeral
procession to the burying-ground at Chappelhill,
in the Enzie—a distance of four miles from his
master's residence. Two days after the poor
master's residence was observed scraping upon
the grave, and the mound had been so far cleared
out that the coffin was exposed. The devoted
colle was removed with difficulty, and he has
since then formed an uncommon attachment to
the sexton.

J. D. Cusheon's Column.

J. D. CUSHEON

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tations being specially intended for family use, he respect-
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THE RISING OF '98.

With an Account of the Volunteers,
French Alliances and Expeditions.

(Continued from our last number.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

COLD-BLOODED MASSACRE AT THE CURRAGH—RISING IN WEXFORD—AFFAIRS AT OULART HILL, ENNISCORRY, BUNCLODY—WALPOLE DEFEATED—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

At the Curragh of Kildare, on the 28th of May, General Dundas having sent to Dublin for leave and obtained it, received one Perkins, along with 3,000 peasants, into a surrender, who delivered up 13 cart-loads of pikes. On the 31st of May, Major-General Sir James Duff having made a rapid march from Limerick with 600 men, to open the communication of the metropolis with that quarter, received intelligence of a large body of men assembled at a place called Gibbet Bath, on the Curragh, for the purpose of surrendering, to which they had been admitted by General Dundas. "Unfortunately," says Gordon, "as the troops advanced near the insurgents to receive their surrendered weapons, one of the latter foolishly swearing that he would not deliver his gun otherwise than empty, discharged it with the muzzle upwards. The soldiers instantly pretending to consider this as an act of hostility, fired on the unresisting multitude, who fled with the utmost precipitation, and were pursued with slaughter by a company of fencible cavalry, denominated 'Lord Jocelyn's foxhuntingers,' but for a despatch which arrived from General Dundas, recalling the cowardly soldiers, a far greater number of the unhappy people would have been butchered."

To justify this slaughter the corrupt newspapers gave out that the peasantry had fired on the troops. "But the truth," says Gordon, "ought to be related without respect of person or party. The affair is well known to have been otherwise; and the rebels were crowded in a place neither fit for defense nor escape—a wide plain, without hedge, ditch, or bog, quite contrary to their established modes of war." According to Mr. O'Kelly, Duff ordered the credulous peasants to throw their pikes in a heap, then to kneel down, and beg the English king's pardon; all which orders were complied with through quite contrary to the terms granted. A dead silence having then ensued, Duff instantly thundered out, "Charge, and spare no rebel." Have, consternation, and death now spread themselves on all sides. The horror of the this scene was indescribable. Mr. O'Kelly afterwards adds:—"The number of victims who fell beneath these murderers' murdering swords was 325. In one street alone of Kildare town, distant from the scene of slaughter about two English miles, there were reckoned 85 widows the following morning. This carnage outweighs in enormity every act committed on either side by the army or the people throughout the disasters of '98. The memory of it should never be effaced—it should instruct the warrior to spare, and the vanquished not to confide."

On the 27th of May the insurrection broke out in the county of Wexford. The case of this county proves clearly that the Irish peasantry were goaded into insurrection, and the massacres of '98 were got up purposely by the English government of that day from motives of policy and expediency; for all writers agree that the United Irish system had scarcely made any advances in that county.

It is singular that the people of one of the thirty-two Irish counties—Wexford, without organization, or arms, or officers, and lying over against England, should have fought more gallantly than any others. Indeed, but for their drunkenness at Ross, all writers admit that the English power was at an end.

On Sunday, the 28th of May, a body of peasantry assembled on the hill of Oulart, about six miles from Ennisecorry, and ten from the town of Wexford. They were commanded by Father John Murphy, who had resided in Spain, where he had been ordained. One Colonel Foote advanced to attack Oulart hill with a body of Irish mercenaries, consisting of 110 North Cork militia, and two troops of yeomanry cavalry. The cavalry proceeded round the hill to cut off the rear, while Foote marched up the hill. The success of the insurgents was partly attributed to the address of a servant-boy, who advised the people to lie down and wait the close approach of the military till they came within a few yards. Father John now exclaiming that they must "either conquer or die," the peasantry rushed forward with their pikes and destroyed Foote's force in an instant. Out of 110 men, Foote and only four others escaped. So close and sudden was the attack that the peasants only lost two killed and five wounded. "The number of the peasantry who shared in this victory," says Cloney, "scarcely exceeds the number of the slain militia; no doubt that the advantageous ground, the close quarters, and the formidable weapon, of which they made so good a use, contributed to their victory."

Having taken possession of Camolin, Father Murphy proceeded with increasing numbers to Ennisecorry, which the people attacked and stormed after a lively action, which lasted four hours. "The force of all arms," says Cloney, "which defended the town, consisted of about 500 men, of which they lost in killed three officers and 80 men, and many wounded. The insurgents lost in the contest about 100 in killed and wounded." The people now moved on to the Three Rocks, two miles and a half from Wexford, where they encamped. The garrison of Wexford consisted of about 1,200 men, all Irish mercenaries, either militia, yeomanry, or loyal volunteers. General Fawcett now advanced from Duncannon Fort to reinforce Wexford, and

arrived at Taghmon, seven miles from Wexford. Having sent forward, on the 29th of May a detachment of 88 men and 2 howitzers, these were intercepted on the morning of the 30th by the people at the Three Rocks. After a smart tussle of a few minutes, the peasants killed, wounded, or took the whole lot, except five who escaped. Fawcett hearing of this when he was in bed made off to Duncannon again, and sent his family to England, having purposely detained the packet-boat two hours. The garrison of Wexford now retreated from that town, and set off for Duncannon Fort, committing great cruelties on their route. The people entered and took possession of Wexford on the 30th of May.

On the morning of the 1st of June an independent body of insurgents proceeded on a secret expedition to Bunclody or Newtown Barry. The Anglo-Irish government, having received information of the intended attack on this town had sent forward Colonel L'Estrange on the 30th of May to defend it. The garrison amounted to about 500 Irish mercenaries, of which 300 were King's County militia, and the rest yeoman and volunteer loyalists. The insurgents having divided into two parties, attacked the town, and were soon left in possession of it by the retreat of the military. Instead of pursuing the retreating garrison, the people proceeded to plunder the town, and having drank freely of that damned whiskey, the military returned back again, and killed near 200 of them. "This victory," says Gordon, "was of no small importance, as their conquest of Bunclody would have opened a way for the Wexfordian rebels into the county of Carlow; the rising of whose inhabitants, to co-operate with those of Wicklow and Kildare, already in arms, must in the state of the country as it was then circumstanced, have given great embarrassment to administration."

Meantime General Loftus having set out from Dublin through Wicklow, arrived at Gorey with 1500 men, which being divided into two divisions, Loftus took the command of one, and Colonel Walpole, a vain boasting Englishman, led the other by a different road. The insurgents, on June the 4th, as they were marching on Gorey, fell in with Walpole's division, and in a few minutes shot Walpole through the head, seized three pieces of cannon, and after killing and wounding several, took some prisoners and routed the whole party. Loftus hearing the firing, pushed forward, and when he arrived on the field, finding Walpole and many of his soldiers lying dead and naked, he retreated to Carlow.

The peasants were now in possession of all the county of Wexford, except Duncannon Fort, and the towns of Ross and Bunclody, or Newtown Barry. "While these alarming events were passing," says an eminent English writer, Wakefield, "the lady of the vicerey had fled to England, and her departure acting like an electric shock, diffused a sensation of terror and dismay throughout the whole country. The consoling accounts of successes that were spread by the adherents of the Castle, were not believed. Lady Cambden's quitting Ireland was considered as an unanswerable proof that government, whatever complacency they had assumed, considered the issue as doubtful. After the defeat of Colonel Walpole," says the same author, "had the rebels directed their course northwards, Carlow, Wicklow, and Bray must necessarily have fallen into their hands, and the capital would have been thrown into a most critical situation. THE EFFECTS OF WHISKY, AND THE WANT OF A LEADER ACQUAINTED WITH MILITARY TACTICS, ON THIS OCCASION SAVED THE GOVERNMENT."

(To be concluded in our next.)

An old and Strange Prediction.

If the following prediction has any truth in it, we might all settle our accounts and pack up our duds for the other world, for the great smash-up is to take place in eight years more. If any Millenite wishes to travel with a clear conscience and unburdened with the world's goods, we would oblige him to relieve him of the latter. The prophecy is entitled by popular tradition, "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," published in 1448, republished in 1641:—
Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the earth with woe;
Around the earth thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at the foot of a tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse be at his side.
Under the water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk,
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, and green,
Iron in the water shall float
As easily as a wooden boat.
God shall be found and shown
In a land that's now not known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a foe.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

BEFORE 1859 there were in Europe 66 States; at present, since the annexation of the smaller States in Germany and Italy, there are only 16 independent States, in a population of 300,000,000, viz: Russia, 60,319,600; Germany, 40,148,000; France, 36,428,548; Austria, 35,943,592; Great Britain, and Ireland, 30,738,210; Italy, 26,460,000. Classified according to religion, there are: Roman Catholics, 148,000,000; Protestants, of various shades, 71,000,000; Greek Church, 70,000,000; Jews, nearly 5,000,000; in France there are 36½ millions; in Austria, 28 millions; in Italy, 26 millions; in Germany, 14½ millions (in Prussia alone 7,950,679).

NAST, the unscrupulous caricaturist of the caricature of civilization, "Harper's Weekly," is being held up as an object of charity by the "Herald"—in jest, no doubt. It is well known that his employers the Harpers have no bowls of mercy for their literary back. Nast has prostituted the peculiar species of talent he possesses, and is not deserving of respect.

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ETC., ETC. jly26-11
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No. 717 Market Street, opposite Dupont.

Hearses and Coaches; Rosewood, Mahogany and Lead Coffins; Shrouds, Cravats, Silver and White Metal Caskets constantly on hand.
Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished.
Special attention given to disinterring Bodies and preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and elsewhere.
Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order. my8-11

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Undertakers,
No. 834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth.....San Francisco.
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[Member Royal College Surgeons, England. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin. Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.]
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OFFICE HOURS—2 to 5 and 8 to 9. aug21

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OCULIST, AURIST, CATARRH, THROAT,
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Offices, Laboratory and Residence,
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OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.—4 to 7 P. M.

Dr. B. J. Smith's
PHRENOLOGICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTE,
No. 625 and 627 California street, (opposite St. Mary's Cathedral), is the best place in California for a workingman to get in.
Rheumatism, dyspepsia, consumption, nervousness, debility and chronic diseases we never fail to cure, and mainly without drugs.
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J. D. Callaghan, M. D.
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DR. S. H. ROBERTS,
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Eastern and Oregon Oysters,
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J. & J. BRADY, 31 Occidental Market.
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612 MARKET STREET, (near Montgomery.)
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Between Second and New Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
Board and Lodging (per week).....\$5 00
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MEDICAL.

DR. BRENNAN,

DR. PAUL M. BRENNAN,
Physician, Surgeon and Lecturer,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, THE FOUNTAIN HEAD

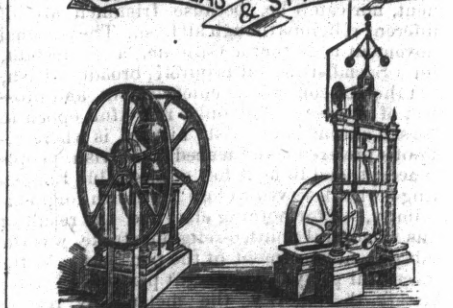
of all medical science in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in travelling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures and treating some of the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in San Francisco, at

127 Montgomery Street,

Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENNAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet, he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENNAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENNAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the cause of these most complicated diseases. Neural Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest, have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen separately.
Office, 127 Montgomery street, opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Office Hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 5; in the evenings, 6 to 8.
Correspondence will be promptly answered, and a list of printed questions forwarded to patients in any part of the United States, and by the answers DR. BRENNAN can tell the disease almost as readily as by seeing the patient. Post Office Box 291. aug2-11

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The latest and most POPULAR BITTERS known in the United States. my10-11

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(Dublin and Edinburgh.) Office—No. 1,028 Market street, San Francisco.
Office Hours—From 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. jly2-11

Religion in Irish Politics.

[From the Irish National Magazine, Cleveland, O.]
Let us hope that the Catholic and Protestant people of the country (Ireland)—now that a wall of separation which kept them asunder for centuries is happily leveled forever, will unite in honorable and loving brotherhood to work out hand in hand, the regeneration of our country. Why should we not? We are all children of Ireland—children of the same mother equally dear to us all. Why should we not join hands to raise her up and nourish her, and wipe away the stains of long suffering from her face, and try to array her again in that moral and natural beauty that once was hers.

More Rev. Dr. Butler.
Bishop of Limerick, Aug. 1869.

Profession of extreme or exclusive religious devotion, is no more certain as a test of earnestness, at all times, than is a demonstrative profession of patriotism ample proof of such a fact. That form of government which permits the largest individual liberty and protection, is always the most useful field for the advancement of religion, because, when independent men become and are religious, more through conviction, than through necessity. It is for this reason religious interests have so rapidly advanced in the United States,—in a ratio far in advance of the proportion of the increase of population, and in a much greater percentage than in any of the European countries. The cause is evident. Republicanism opens an ample, a clear field for all social or religious progress, which is only limited by the imagination and the imagination of the people, and thus influence the mind or the doubtful to rest satisfied with their political condition, no matter how bad it may be. Wherever there has been a national religion, combined and identical with political organism, much abuse, detrimental to the impressiveness of religion, has resulted, because there was too much temptation to induce religious or other politicians to use religion to secure power or prestige, from the close relationship between Church and State. Religion has always been the sufferer by political entanglements, while connecting religion with political interests has not proved the means of purifying politics. Politics and religion are too widely diverging elements,—their union is ever in the interest of tyranny or of intolerance.

The only phase of politics that justifies mixing therewith a religious influence, is, when circumstances require, an agitation, a movement for the right when not secured, of religious freedom—the right of the individual to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his conscience. That secured, and undoubtedly fixed, religion no longer has a political bearing or interest, it becomes an individual question. Those who in this country attempt to force religion or religious influences into politics, either have little respect for their religion, or have a doubt of its divinity, when they feel it absolutely necessary to maintain religious interests by combinations and influences of a very material and earthly kind. It is implying that religion would die out unless enforced and perpetuated by legal means, and compulsion applied to prevent religious decay. Man is naturally religious, and the tendency to materialism is due more to a study of what are deemed religious abuses and impositions, than a doubt of the soul's immortality or the existence of an over-ruling Deity. Very few men are infidels—many are, however, made skeptics by the imprudence of excessive religious zeal for special interests, and those who attempt to force a religious phase on American, and particularly into Irish politics, are laboring not in the interests of America, of Ireland, or of religion. Some professing to be strong friends of Irish nationality are and have been opponents of the adoption or continuance of active practical measures that promise to ensure the success of the national movement. The reason given is, that such movements are detrimental to religion. It is certainly would be a benefit to religion to have Ireland, in its political, moral, and prosperous, instead of being miserable and with a bitter experience of all the social evils incident to expatriation by those who have had to exile themselves thousands of miles from Ireland to be permitted to live—and to say that Irishmen would or are disposed to sacrifice or ignore their religious convictions, under an improved political condition, or in making efforts to effect it, is a very slender form of admiration for past devotion to religion, and their struggles for religious liberty.

The Irish National movement for independence is, must be, and has been, purely a political movement. It is not a religious movement, nor can it be, because Irishmen are of different religions though all Irish. The national movement is neither a Catholic, a Protestant, nor a Socialist one—it is purely, broadly, Irish, and therein consists its chief element, and prospect of success. The only regretful epoch in the sad chronicle of Irish history, is where religious preference influenced the Irish people to accept, and to fight for a miserable English king—who deserved to lose his crown for pusillanimity,—if for nothing else, and the result of this wonderful political calamity, was the subsequent enactment of the penal laws, by the successful party. The bright periods of Irish history that glorify the melancholy record, which we should love to reflect upon, are those where Irishmen, Catholic and non-Catholic, united, as in '82, to declare Irish nationality, subsequently in '93 for independence, and afterwards for emancipation, for repeal, and latterly, for complete freedom.

Considering that the Irish national movement is purely political, it appears peculiar that such special efforts are made to give spiritual meaning and to apply spiritual rules to a non-religious matter. No other country in Europe is or has been troubled or confused by such confounding of two uninterfering interests. In France, in Spain, in Germany, in Poland, in England even, political combinations recognize not, nor are they recognized by clergymen, but every Irish political manifestation or feeling is supposed to need formal religious sanction or disapprobation.

Some time ago an English Archbishop, a pure Fenian, and I will show you one who has lost his faith,—an outrageous calumny and one proved to be at the time by clergymen. Latterly he has condescended to compliment Ireland on its retentiveness of the "Faith," at the expense of all the other countries in Europe. Yet there have been several scores of thousands of Fenians in Ireland. They either had little influence, and therefore it was unnecessary for the Archbishop to brand them as infidels, or as bad, or if they had influence, (as they certainly had, as results prove),—the fact that an English Archbishop can acknowledge that the Irish, despite their political differences or agitations, lack not religious constancy, is proof that his political opinions are not always controlled by religious charity, but rather subservient to his national prejudices and interests as an English monarchist.

It will be said religious influence, politically

applied, may be usually on the side of the people. It has not been. Mistakes will be made, politically by the most able and sincere, and religious influence may be, as it has often been, exerted on the side of the oppressor, and not of the oppressed. In that case, what danger lies, which can only be avoided by the attention of religion to faith and to personal morals alone, not to public affairs, which become of a general political or social character. The interests of religion are subserved by the elevation of mankind, and all efforts for the benefit of a people that are certain to improve their condition are unquestionably right.

All means of effecting a political change in Ireland and in the interest of the Irish people, are proper, which are consistent with honor, and with manhood, and it certainly must be conceded that the Irish people in general, and Irish nationalists in particular, have ever shown and are certainly now competent, to act in Irish political matters with a manly dignity, self-sacrifice and high-toned honor, unsurpassed by any other class, or body of men. Therefore foreign political direction, disguised under other interests is certainly presumptuous, because of insulting implication. It implies the Irish people are legal "infants" needing perpetual tutelage.

Tomato Catsup.

Take six pounds of ripe tomatoes, sprinkle with salt and let them stand a day or two, then boil and pass through a colander, then add half a pint of vinegar, a teaspoonful each of cloves, pepper, ginger, and cinnamon, and boil one-third away. Bottle tightly and shake well before using.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

Commercial and Financial Matters.

The wet season is now upon us. As we write the rain comes pouring down in good earnest, with every prospect of our having at least a close of November and early in an inch fall of water at the close of November and which is now falling, our farmers will be enabled to plow their upland and make all needed preparations for a very considerable wheat plant. The season opens propitiously, and it is apparent that an unusually large breadth of land will be devoted to wheat. Much virgin land will be broken up and sown this winter. The high prices realized for the crops of 1873, and the light stocks of grain and flour to be carried over, are very stimulating to land-owners, and we now have every assurance that an immense area will be sown with wheat during the coming sixty days. The dry planted grain already started vigorously, and there is less question but that the surplus supply yet remaining in the hands of farmers inland would be much greater than has been generally admitted. Some, we know, have many thousand sacks stored away in their granaries that is not to be marketed until it will bring 25¢ per bush, and present indications from abroad clearly point to its consumption at no very distant day. Wheat to-day is now at the highest point of the season, with light offerings and a continued good demand both from millers and exporters. French buyers are here in force, and they, with those purchasing for the United Kingdom, keep the market for breadstuffs lively.

The merchandise exports by sea for the past week have been as follows: Hamilton for Cork carried 38,670 ctns Wheat, valued at \$89,100. Mary for Cork had 14,730 ctns Wheat, valued at \$34,500. Mathias Meyer for Queenstown had 14,740 ctns Wheat, valued at \$37,000. John for Queenstown had 11,584 ctns Wheat, valued at \$26,000. Chander for Cork had 42,840 ctns Wheat, valued at \$92,000. North Star for Liverpool had 42,397 ctns Wheat, valued at \$96,000. Great Republic for China carried 5,270 bbls Flour, 1,000 ctns Canned Fruit, 21 pkgs Ginseng, etc. valued at \$62,416; same for Japan had 470 bbls Flour, etc. valued at \$16,400. O. C. Murray for Honolulu had 316 bbls Flour, 200 bbls Lard, 3 ctns Barley, etc. valued at \$23,964. Porpoise for Maratua (Mexico) carried 49,000 ctns Lumber, etc. valued at \$7,249; same for Tahiti had 25 bbls Flour, etc. valued at \$9,904. J. N. McCutcheon for San Jose carried 75 bbls Flour, etc. valued at \$2,397; same for Magdalena Bay had 50 bbls Flour, 5,000 ctns Lumber, etc. valued at \$3,131. Total for the week, \$830,157 against \$648,945 for last week. The steamship Oriflamme brought 1,572 bbls and 1,446 ctns of wheat and the sale of 380 bbls Golden Gate for export upon private terms. The Golden Gate Mill is now running on an export order for 10,000 bbls Extra for England. The Golden Gate Mill has just dispatched its third cargo for the season to Central America—the Acora, for Punta Arenas, carrying 5,200 ctns and 500 bbls Extra Bakers', of very superior quality, valued at \$100,000; 500 bbls Extra (country brand) is reported for export at \$6.50. The Great Republic for Hongkong carried 19,570 ctns, 200 bbls and 187 bbls, chiefly Superfine. The same steamer also carried 835 ctns, 400 bbls, and 164 bbls to Japan. Sales include 4,000 ctns Oregon, private. The market closes very firm at \$2.75 per ctn for extra, 2.60 ctns; Bakers' and Family Extra, \$2.50 per ctn; Extra Superfine, \$2.40; Standard Superfine, \$2.30 per ctn. The following is a statement of the receipts of Domestic Produce in this market for the week ending Dec. 22, and the total for the past three years, from July 1st to the corresponding date each year:

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE	Dec. 22, '73	Dec. 22, '72	Dec. 22, '71	Dec. 22, '70
Flour, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Wheat, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Barley, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Oats, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Rye, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Corn, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Peas, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Beans, ctns	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114
Hay, bales	123,710	119,145	120,185	203,114

The receipts of certain articles of Oregon produce from January 1st to date, have been as follows: Flour, ctns, 38,333; Oats, ctns, 115,435; Wheat, ctns, 286,000; Salmon, bbls, 1,941; bbls, 4,991; ctns, 109,531; Apples, bbls, 13,492; bbls, 1,424; ctns, 2,229; Butter, pkgs, 1,230; Beef, bbls, 300; Bacon, pkgs, 439; Lard, pkgs, 4; Hams, pkgs, 1.

WHEAT—Business in this line continues very active with hardening prices, in response to the improved and advancing tendency of the foreign market continuing to drive the supplies from the coast. The wheat is being sent up by the railroads, and is also a direct shipper to the United Kingdom. We acknowledge receipts from the Columbia River of 19,371 ctns per Mariano. This cargo of wheat was sold prior to arrival, and duly noted by us last week. The Oriflamme adds 4,100 ctns Oregon Wheat to our stores. The cargo of ship Golden Fleecy, carrying 4,000 ctns, reported last private, but understood to be equivalent to \$2.25, c. o. b. Sales for the week include the following in lots: 7,000 ctns choice, \$2.25; 10,000 ctns do, \$2.20; 5,000 ctns do, \$2.25; 15,000 ctns do, \$2.25 c. o. b. The market closes

strong within this range of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ctn for good to choice offerings light. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average California, 12s 4d (12s 4d club, 12s 4d).

BARLEY—There is more tone to the general market, owing to lessened coast supplies. The present demand is not urgent, yet holders are firm, looking for improved prices for local stock. Choice Brewster's is at \$1.45, and the close commands \$1.45, and for coast \$1.45. Sales for the week in lots of 5,000 ctns at \$1.45; 10,000 ctns at \$1.45; 15,000 ctns at \$1.45; 20,000 ctns at \$1.45; 25,000 ctns at \$1.45; 30,000 ctns at \$1.45; 35,000 ctns at \$1.45; 40,000 ctns at \$1.45; 45,000 ctns at \$1.45; 50,000 ctns at \$1.45; 55,000 ctns at \$1.45; 60,000 ctns at \$1.45; 65,000 ctns at \$1.45; 70,000 ctns at \$1.45; 75,000 ctns at \$1.45; 80,000 ctns at \$1.45; 85,000 ctns at \$1.45; 90,000 ctns at \$1.45; 95,000 ctns at \$1.45; 100,000 ctns at \$1.45; 105,000 ctns at \$1.45; 110,000 ctns at \$1.45; 115,000 ctns at \$1.45; 120,000 ctns at \$1.45; 125,000 ctns at \$1.45; 130,000 ctns at \$1.45; 135,000 ctns at \$1.45; 140,000 ctns at \$1.45; 145,000 ctns at \$1.45; 150,000 ctns at \$1.45; 155,000 ctns at \$1.45; 160,000 ctns at \$1.45; 165,000 ctns at \$1.45; 170,000 ctns at \$1.45; 175,000 ctns at \$1.45; 180,000 ctns at \$1.45; 185,000 ctns at \$1.45; 190,000 ctns at \$1.45; 195,000 ctns at \$1.45; 200,000 ctns at \$1.45; 205,000 ctns at \$1.45; 210,000 ctns at \$1.45; 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1,245,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,250,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,255,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,260,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,265,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,270,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,275,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,280,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,285,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,290,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,295,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,300,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,305,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,310,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,315,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,320,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,325,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,330,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,335,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,340,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,345,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,350,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,355,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,360,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,365,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,370,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,375,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,380,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,385,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,390,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,395,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,400,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,405,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,410,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,415,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,420,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,425,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,430,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,435,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,440,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,445,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,450,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,455,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,460,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,465,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,470,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,475,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,480,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,485,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,490,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,495,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,500,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,505,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,510,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,515,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,520,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,525,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,530,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,535,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,540,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,545,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,550,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,555,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,560,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,565,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,570,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,575,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,580,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,585,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,590,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,595,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,600,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,605,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,610,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,615,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,620,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,625,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,630,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,635,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,640,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,645,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,650,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,655,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,660,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,665,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,670,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,675,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,680,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,685,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,690,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,695,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,700,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,705,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,710,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,715,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,720,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,725,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,730,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,735,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,740,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,745,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,750,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,755,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,760,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,765,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,770,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,775,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,780,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,785,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,790,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,795,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,800,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,805,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,810,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,815,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,820,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,825,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,830,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,835,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,840,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,845,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,850,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,855,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,860,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,865,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,870,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,875,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,880,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,885,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,890,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,895,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,900,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,905,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,910,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,915,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,920,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,925,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,930,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,935,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,940,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,945,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,950,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,955,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,960,000 ctns at \$1.45; 1,965,000 ctns at \$1.45;